THE VELOCITY OF SOUND.

The velocity of sound depends on the elasticity and density of the medium; the elasticity acts like a spring between the molecules of the medium. The greater the density the slower the motion, because there are more molecules to be set in motion, and hence more time is required. Warm air is rarer than cold air, therefore sound travels more rapidly in warm air than in cold air. We maintain the correct temperature at

So that when our salesmen say \$10 for an Overcoat that will cost you \$12 elsewhere, you hear him about one second quicker than you would if it was real chilly. We save you both time and money.

Nothing slow about

IF YOU contemplate purchasing BOOTS and SHOES write McKEE & CO., 93 and 95 S. Meridian Street, Indianapolis, for prices, terms, etc. We can fit out a retail store complete upon an hour's notice.

FOR HEATING STOVES

For all kinds of fuel call on us. "M. & D." Wrought Steel Ranges. Best in the world. Call and see this splendid Range. WOOD and SLATE MANTELS.

WM. H. BENNETT. 38 South Meridian Street.

WAGON WHEAT

We will to-day pay 95 cents.

ACME MILLING CO., 352 West Washington St

WRECKED BY ROBBERS.

Spikes Drawn from Rails and a Central Pa-

cific Train Hurled Over an Embankment.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 12.-The fast

west-bound express of the Central Pacific,

which passed Colfax early this morning on

its way to this city, was wrecked about

midway between New England Mills and

Colfax. The train passed through a deep

cut and out on to an embankment which

had been thrown up to preserve the grade.

Engineer Estabrook did not detect any-

thing till the first two cars were slightly

derailed. The baggage car and two

coaches remained on the track, but the

four Pulimans and caboose left the track.

The Pullman sleeper Santa Cruz turned

on its side and rolled down the embank-

ment for fifty feet before its progress was

stopped. In the sleeper were ten passen-

gers, all asleep at the time of the crash.

They were all hurled about in a ruthless

fashion, but escaped with a lively shaking

up, the only person seriously injured being

Investigation showed that an attempt

had been made to wreck the train. Spikes

had been drawn from seven of the outside

rails on the outer edge of the embankment,

just at a point where the track makes a

curve. No spot better adapted to the plot

could have been selected, and it was evi-

dently selected in the hope that the engin-

eer, fireman and employes in the baggage

and mail cars would be killed as soon as

the forward part of the train struck the

loosened rails. Then the cars could be

looted, and as they carried a great quantity

of mail the plunder would have been very

profitable. It was also found that the

angle plate used to strap the rails together

had been pried off and jammed under

the rail. The passengers in one of

the coaches caught a glimpse of one of the

would-be robbers as he rushed off. Rail-

road detective True is engaged in scouring

for the perpetrators. The Dalton gang are

supposed by many to have had a hand in it.

The passengers were transferred and

brought to Sacramento. Much harm was

done to the road-bed and rolling stock, and

it was strange that no lives were lost. The

track is now clear and trains are running

of Denver, who had her forehead cut;

George Pritchard, of Missouri, contusion

over the eye; C. Coggswell, Newark, N. J.,

contusion of the back. The Southern Pa-

citic company has offered a reward of \$5,000

each for the arrest and conviction of the

party or parties implicated in causing the

PAID COMMISSIONS FOR ADS.

Philadelphia Newspaper Proprietors Confess

to Giving Money That Went to Bardsley.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12 .- The legislative

committee investigating the conduct of the

offices of Auditor-general and State Treas-

urer by the present incumbents, met here

to-day. Col. Clayton McMichael, editor

and proprietor of the North American, and

Charles E. Warburton, editor and proprie-

tor of the Evening Telegraph, were exam-

ined respecting commissions paid for the

advertisement in their respective papers of

the State mercantile tax-list. Both gentle-

men admitted having paid commissions.

but that no commission was paid, either directly or indirectly, to their knowledge,

to any city or State official. Their refusal to name the person to whom the commis-

sion was paid was, they explained, because

of a desire to protect their private business

affairs. They say they gave commissions for various classes of advertising at all times.

When Jas. Elverson, president of the Inquirer Publishing Company, took the stand he stated that the person to whom he

paid the commissions was Frank F. Bell, ex-city treasurer of Philadelphia, with

whom he [Mr. Elverson] had made the

contract for the advertising in his paper of

Ex-City Treasurer Bell, who was in the

room, was then called to the stand. In re-

ply to questions he acknowledged having

made the contracts with proprietors of

several papers for advertisement in their

journals of the mercantile tax list and re-

ceived from them the commissions agreed

upon. These commissions he handed to

John Bardsley, who was then city treas-

Wm. McCully, of the Evening Bulletin, and Robt. J. Cook, of the Press, testified to

having paid the commissions to Bell, and

the committee then adjourned to meet at

How a Railroad Evicts Squatters.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 12 .- The Union Pacific

to-day began forcible evictions and destruc-

tion of dwellings on its right of way on the

levee in Kansas City, Kan. The evicted families are squatters on the Union Pacific

lands at the point, and have lived there for years unmolested. Six of the houses of the

squatters on the right of way were torn

down and scattered in all directions. One

engine with a construction car attached, a

mass of chains and ropes, and about twen-

ty men did the work. A large heavy rope

was run around the houses, the other end

of which was attached to the train. When

the mercantile tax list.

derailment.

the colored porter of the Santa Cruz.

Cieveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis ROUTE.

Lexington, Ky., and return.

The "Big 4" company will sell tickets on October 14 to Lexington, Ky., and return, on account of the great race between Allerton and Nancy Hanks, at one fare for the round trip, tickets good to return

Home-Seekers' Excusions, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

To points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennes see, October 14.

The "Big 4" company will sell at one lowest firstclass fare for the round trip, good to return for For information as to the exact points, time an

other particulars, call at "Big 4" offices: No. 1 East Washington street, No. 138 South Illinois atreet, Massachusetts-avenue and Union Stations. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Cheap Excursions South ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14,

\$5.70 to Lexington, Ky., and Return

NANCY HANKS AND ALLERTON Which takes place Oct. 15.

\$19.05 to Greensboro, N. C., and Return, Account North Carolina State Fair.

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee,

Texas and Virginia. For surther information call at City Ticket-office corner Illinois street and Kentucky ave., 134 Sou

H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

Furnishes ALL the NEWS-Local, Domestic and Foreign; complete and accurate market reports; a State news service that coversall important events, and a generous supply of miscellaneous information for general readers. Its columns, both news and advertising, are free from indecent or objectionable matter, and the paper is liked best by those who have known it longest. Give it a trial. It will cost you

15

And for 5 cents additional you will receive the SUNDAY JOURNAL, which contains MORE and BETTER READING MATTER than any other paper printed in Indiana.

HAZELTON PIANO

Is a marve! of sweetness and power, of grace, beauty and brilliancy. Every note is clear as a bell. Every chord is perfect harmony. Every part is evenly balanced. The action is light, firm, clastic responsive. The scale is scientifically correct and musically perfect; the workmanship the highest skill can make them, and the materials are the best.

BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLE FOR 1891 JUST RECEIVED.

EASY TERMS LOW PRICES!

PEARSON'S MUSIC - HOUSE 82 and 84 North Pennsylvania St.

Tuning and Repairing.

DUTY OF THE SAVER OF SOULS

His Responsibilities and Qualifications from a Methodist Stand-Point.

Bishop Foster Says the Minister Should Be Manly Man, Endowed with High Qualities, and Not Afraid to Tell the Truth.

Somewhat Heated Discussion on the Policy to Be Pursued by the Press.

An English Delegate Rebuked for Talking Politics-The Power and Influence of Secular Newspapers-White House Reception.

THE CHURCH AND ITS AGENCIES.

Addresses by Bishop Foster and Others on the Duty of the Preachers. WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.- The fifth day of the Ecumenical Methodist Council opened with Bishop J. W. Hood, of the African M. E. Zion Church. Fayetteville, N. C., in the chair. Bishop Gaines, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered the prayer, and Rev. Dr. W. C. Phillips, of the A. M. E. Church of Washington, read the Scriptures, so that the opening services of the great council were conducted by three colored men. The business committee, through Secretary King, reported the receipt of the following papers: Memorial from the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, containing an address to the governments of the world for the suppression of the liquor traffic; a paper relating to the death of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Leighton: a memorial concerning competition between Methodists in small places; a memorial concerning an ecumenical hymn book.

The topic for the morning session was the church and her agencies, and Bishop R. S. Foster, of Massachusetts, proceeded to address the council on "The Responsibilities and Qualifications of the Preacher." He began by saying that he craved the forbearance of the foreign delegates, as he despaired of the forgiveness of his brethren in this country. He would touch upon the second point of his intended address as he regarded it of superior importance. The preacher was an instrument as really as the sermon. He must consider what the instrument was to be used for. By the call of God the preacher was the instrument of God in the regeneration of men to be co-workers with Christ in saving sinners. Salvation was the restoration of man to his right relations with God. The minister was a part of the instrumentality for that purpose. The preacher was to be viewed as a man in a body addressing his fellow-men, charged with a message. He should be a manly man. His conscious ness should lift him to a dignified, noble manhood. He should be able to look his fellow-man in the face; to scrutinize and be scrutinized; to win confidence and respect. The preacher needed high quali ties of mind and proper qualities of body He should know that about which he spoke, so he should be a man of experience

GOD CALLS HIS MINISTERS. Men were not born into the fellowship of God by the volition of God; there was process, and every soul entering the kingdom must enter by that process. Truth stirred the heart, leading the sinner by the gateway of repentence; by such a process was the preacher made. But that was not all. The theory to which the church held was that God called his ministers. He selected them and made it known to them and to others. God dealt with men as rational beings and dealt with intelligence. His instrument must be able to know and set out the truth. It was not his part to reiterate and re-reiterate the story of the New Testament. He may consider his environments and the people he addressed. He must be able to recognize the obstruction that stood in the way of his mission. The Christian pulpit was bound to master all knowledge and approach the human mind through all its avenues. Preachers became at times imbeciline in their efforts because of lack of knowledge of the way to go about their mission. No man could think of God understandingly who did not understand His power as manifested in His works. So. when those to whom he preached came the teacher with doubt he should be able to grapple with those doubts, to overcome them and show them the way to the truths of the gospel. The preacher should eat of all knowledge; touch him where you would he should be electric in his power of light ning up the minds of men. ["Hear, hear." The preacher came to new-born minds groping for the truth; bring truth to a man and get him to believe it and he was conquered. The preacher was to unfold to young consciences the great scheme of redemption; the mysteries of their own consciences. How little preaching there was that brought men face to face with themselves; we brought them face to face with their horrids. At this point the gavel fell, and Bishop Foster retired from the platform amid great applause.

Rev. John Bond, of the Wesleyan Metho dist Church, London, followed Bishot Foster on the same subject. The preacher's business, he said, may some times be like that of John the Baptist, to rebuke the folies and sins of his generation-to warn evil-doers of the wrath to come, and bid them "bring forth fruit meet for repentance;" to teach men to do justice and ove mercy in relation to their fellow-men, as well as their relation to God. But his first duty was to save the souls of them that hear him. He may spend his time in elaborating his sickle, polishing it to brightness, in-laying it with gems, but instead of cutting down the Lord's barvest has but flashed the sickle in the sunbeams. He has constructed his life-boat, decorated it with flags, maneuvered it on the waters, and won the applause of on-lookers for the brave show, but though the whole ocean is

sought to gather them on board. AMERICA AHEAD OF ENGLAND. Rev. Frank Ballard said that, after listening to Bishop Foster, he was willing to correct his first statement, and admit that America was in advance of England in Methodism. The modern and intellectual state of affairs should have, perhaps, more consideration from the church. Our children were rising up, to know in a few years more than we know ourselves. It was possible that in some themes those to be taught knew more than their teachers. There was

swarming with the drowning he has not

Rev. G. W. Clinton, of Pittsburg, held that the preacher was an embassador of Christ, and that he should give an adequate idea of his heavy responsibility. Singleness of purpose was a pre-eminent qualification. He should be able to turn all knowledge into the single useful purpose which he must have in mind. Rev. Dr. William Arthur believed that for a preacher there was nothing more essential than a deep conviction in the truth of his teachings. Many men had not the

power of convincing, but conviction in the preacher was the most powerful instrument. "They believed, and therefore they spoke. Rev. Dr. Leonard, of New York, closed the morning session in a few remarks con-demnatory of the preachers who invited doubt by delivering sermons on Darwinism and on Huxley. During the recess the delegates were received at the White House by

President Harrison. When the council reassembled Rev. M. Myers, of the United Methodist Church. Rochdale, England, took the chair. The the engine started there was a crash, a shower of splinters, and the house had dispeased.

The chairman restored order, and Dr. Stitutionality of the McKinley tariff act.

Press, and the Religious Use of the Secular Press," Rev. Price Hughes, of London, de
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livering the essay. Dr. Hughes began with a history of the birth of the journal, the first daily appearing, he said in 1709. There are now four thousand daily papers. Was it not strange that this great agency had rarely received the consideration of the churches? It was now the fourth estate, the greatest engine of the world, and became so without the aid of the church or its blessings. Christian churches must face the fact that this great engine was in the bands of men who were in some cases indifferent to the church, and in others abso-lutely full of hatred for it. What were the true functions of this engined First, to collect news, and enormous were the expense and results. Through the telegraph every man might know what transpired in the whole world. Christ condemned the religious men who did not know the signs of the times. A great function of the press was the definition of public opinion. It was well to know the prevailing opinion. no matter what it was. Another function of the press was to influence the public; to

impress upon it the views of the editor.

THE POWER OF JOURNALISM. It had been said that the newspaper was mightier than the pulpit, and perhaps that estimate was not too high. The powers of journalism used on the right side were enormous and irresistible. The great majority even of Christians were so pre-occupied that they did not realize the evils that existed under their eyes. For the creation of public opinion in these swift days the press was supreme. If so disposed, the editors of the daily papers could render incalculable service to the cause of God. The religious press should never be used for political purposes ["Hear, hear"], and it should extend its work in learning and recording the progress of God's work and recording the progress of God's work on earth. It had been said that a large proportion of the journalists of the secular press were skeptics or agnostics. That might be so; yet there were certain phases of the Christian religion that even the agnostic journalist might and did believe to be good and worthy of extension. Everybody recognized the fact that the given of the sping of the kingdom of the day of the coming of the kingdom of heaven on earth was near. The preacher had learned from the journalist, said Dr. Hughes in conclusion, and "God grant that they may now learn a little from us, for the creation of that state which Christ is bringing to all lands, in which there shall be no room for, or sign of, misery.' The Rev. Dr. E. H. Edwart, editor of the

Christian Guardian, of Toronto, Canada, held that the church had not yet formed a sufficiently high estimate of the influence of the religious press, and had not used it to its full capacity for good. Any instrument that could be made the instrument of carrying light and truth to darkened minds was sacred enough to be used in the Master's service by the saintliest hands. The same reasons which justified the use of pul pit and platform justified the use of church ournals. The religious press should not be regarded as a rival to the pulpit. It supplemented and backed up the teachings of the preacher. The church must have her own press as well as her own pulpits, but I dislike to hear the religious paper called the "organ" of the church, as it its main business was to voice the authoritative utterances of the denomination like a papal syllabus; or as if it was an instrument on which certain tunes were to be played in order. In times of moral degeneracy, when the public conscience is paratyzed by selfish views of duty, the religious press should fearlessly rebuke prevailing sins whether it brings popularity or opposition and reproach. A time-serving press is the curse of any country. The church papers should be liberal in spirit, but loyal to Christian truth. Rev. Dr Joseph F. Fergusson, president

of the Primitive Methodist Church of England, could not say amen to all Dr. Hughes had said, and especially where he said that religious papers should not take cognizance of politics. [Cries of "Oh, no."] In England there were thousands of people that received their politics not from the daily papers, but from the weekly religious journale. Occasionally . became necessary that religio-politica, questions should treated by them. [Murmurs of disapproval. He would not go further into the subject because he saw it troubled his Wesleyan friends. [Cries of "Oh, no."] Many parts of this great country, he had been told, influenced strongly by Roman Catholic power. It might be because that power was concentrated, but might it not also be because of their use of the press? He rejoiced that the secular press was not subject to censorship. But in its freedom should that press not recognize the fact that Christ was the living force of national life. The churches should ally themselves with the daily press; give the press their sympathy. Very few of the men who stood at the head of the great dailies would reject that alliance. The great questions of the day-the questions of science, those of morality and religionshould be dealt with, not in the pulpit, but

in the press. RELIGION AND QUACK MEDICINE ADS. Rev. E. E. Hoss, of Nashville, Tenn., said the religious newspapers had not kept pace with the secular press in development though the improvement had been great The religious newspaper should be under the control of the church. Every argument brought forward to show that the church apply with equal force to show that it should put its hand upon the press. Religious papers should have an expert corps of assistants to the chief editor. Attention should be given to the advertising columns. There had been much sinning, but there was not so much now, although he did see an advertisement of quack medicineconsumption enre-opposite an unctious article on helps to higher life. [Laughter, Rev. Dr. Buckley, of New York, editor of the Christian Advocate, told of the trials of the editor of a religious paper, and of the necessity for accuracy. He believed that the weekly religious paper had greater influence in manufactoring public opinion than the daily. Greeley had attached superior importance to the weekly. The secular press could not be trusted in matters religious. He was severe in his criticisms upon the secular press for its light treatment of serious topics, laughing at suicides and publishing detailed reports of scandalous divorce cases.

Mr. John H. Lile, of London, held that on this question the layman should be heard. He had gone into many a store in New York, Boston and Washington and tried in vain to buy a religious paper. The English religious press also needed improvement. As far as the English daily press was concerned it was to be deplored that all of the principal papers had the betting news | Hear, hear, and the reports of eross-examinations in scandalous trials. He hoped that a religious daily newspaper would be brought forth. The London sport ing papers had a larger circulation than all of the religious papers. The editors of the religious papers should discuss social questions and avoid politics.

Rev. Thomas Snape, of Liverpool, made a ples for closer relations between the church and the secular press, particularly so if it is clean and is not published and edited in the interest of, or with the money of, corrupt men or corrupt influences.

Mr. Atkinson, an English member of Parliament, thought that as all political parties had their organs the religious press should take no account of political things. In his opinion religious papers had a higher mission than politics. A man should do the thing he could do best. He was proud of Dr. Hughes as a preacher, but he was not and never should be proud of him as an editor. When Dr. Hughes was invited to come down from his high place as a preacher to aid a decrepit party he had said he would two or three times a week. When he got down there he had delivered himself of a sentence that was almost as near blasphemy as a religious man could have come. The gavel fell at this point, but Mr. Atkinson called out: "It was merely a question as to how Jesus Christ would speak on the Irish quistion.

ALMOST A WAR OF WORDS. Rev. Dr. Balmer, of England, was grateful to Dr. Hughes, and said it might be that condemnation by some speakers was equivalent to the praise of others. This remark called forth manifestations of mingled applause and condemnation, and Mr. Atkinson. with some spirit, interrupted to ask "if that sort of insinuation is to be brought forward on another brother!"

ers by a Republican Administration.

Treaty Arranged with the German Government That Provides for the Admission of American Products at Low Rates of Duty.

Dollar Wheat Now Likely to Be the Rule No Matter How Large the Crop.

From Twenty to Thirty Million's Worth of Our Breadstuffs May Be Taken Annually-Census Falsehoods Refuted by Mr. Porter.

ANOTHER MARKET FOR FARMERS Treaty with Germany That Admits Ameri-

can Breadstuffs at Low Duties. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.-For the farmer especially a most important commercial treaty has just been completed with Germany. It is believed in official circles that it will operate more largely to our advantage than any treaty we have, or may acquire, as it provides a foreign market for wheat and rye, and flour, and their products-probably the largest surplus produced by the American farmers. The details of the treaty are not made public. It is understood that this government awaits publicity on the part of Germany. The treaty was taken to President Harrison, it is stated, while he was recently at Saratoga, by Gen. John W. Foster, for the State Department, and Baron Von Mumm, for the German government, and that official has been notified of its approval by the

Enough is learned of the provisions of the treaty to state that it gives very large and important concessions for the entry into German ports of our cereals, especially wheat and rye, and the products thereof. The duty levied upon these articles by Germany at present is very heavy, the duty on wheat and rye being about 82 cents a bushel, and on wheat and rye flour and corn-meal about 11/2 cent a pound. The special rates given us in the treaty are said to be very far below those named. Germany did not want to give us free admission of those articles because it would be too large a concession to the United States and too great a discrimination against France, Roumania, Servia, European Turkey, Canada and Russia, which are large exporters to the German empire. The first five countries named averaged during the paet five or six years exports of rye alone aggregating about 5,000,000 bushels a year, while Russia sent Germany more than 20,000,000 bushels in 1890. The exports of the United States to that country averaged about two million bushels a year. Our imports from Germany in 1890 amounted to \$98,837,683, and in 1891, \$97,316,383. In 1890 our exports to Germany amounted to \$84,315,215 and in 1891, \$91,684,981, an increase of \$7,369,766. Germany has for many years imported the bulk of her breadstuffs and we have been trying to furnish them, but have had nothing to trade. We now give them concessions on sugar by our new tariff law and Germany takes off so much of the duty she has levied upon all of our breadstuffs that we will practically have a monopoly and can supply her to the exclusion of any other

The concessions we get are so great that overproductions in other countries will not materially affect our market there. Indeed the Republican party is again entering upon an era of dollar wheat. More than that, it has increased the price to that point and promises to push it above and keep it there. Throughout the kingdoms of Germany there was last year not only a very short crop of wheat and rye, but potatoes and everything else that could in a degree take the place of our breadstuffs. Our wheat, rye and corn have been pouring into the ports of Germany recently and paying the present high tariffs, and it is believed that they will stream in at a very much greater rate after January next, when the provisions of the treaty go into effect and our breadstuffs pay the exceptionally low rates. Bread is to-day 50 per cent, dearer in Germany than it was five years ago, and potatoes are 80 per cent. higher than last year. Germany imported in 1890 breadstuffs to the value of \$42,658,015, and last year \$17,652,687. Of these amounts we supplied in 1890, \$4,824,991, and in 1891, \$2,-042,404. It is now believed that with the immense advantages we will have over all other countries under this new treaty, we can supply nearly all of Germany's breadstuffs, or an average of from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 a year. With the aid of our other commercial treaties, this would provide a market for our entire surplus at a better figure than our farmers have received in the most favorable years, like the pres ent one, for instance. The constant breadatuff demands of Germany are four times as great as all foreign producers can supply, making it absolutely imperative that she should look to this country for her

May Use Corn Bread for the Army. BERLIN, Oct. 12.-Charles J. Murphy, special representative in Europe of the United States Agricultural Department has arrived in Berlin, with instructions to bring to the attention of the German government the value of Indian corn as food product. An outcome of the visit of Mr. Murphy is said to be the appoint ment of a select committee, composed of officers from the medical and commissary departments of the army, to inquire into the subject of the use of Indian corn bread by the army. It is further said that the German government has already called upon its consular officers in the United States, as well as the diplomatic representative at Washington, for full reports respecting the use of Indian corn for food.

SUPREME COURT OPENED, But Important Cases Postponed on Account

of the Absence of Three Justices. WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.-The Supreme Court of the United States met for the October term to-day. Three of the justices were absent from the court. Chief-justice Fuller is still in Chicago, where his daughter is very ill, and Justices Bradley and Gray have both been 111, but are now recovering. The space reserved for the bar was well filled with prominent lawyers. Attorney-general Miller, Solicitor-general Taft and ex-Attorney-general Garland were also present. The only business transacted was the admission of applicants to practice before the court and another announcement by Justice Field that the most important of the cases advanced for argument next Monday were postponed until the second Monday in November. This step is taken for the reason that it is desired that they shall be heard by a full bench, and the probability is that ail the justices will not be present Monday next. The list includes the Sayward case, which involves the question of the jurisdiction of the United States over the seal fisheries in Behring sea, the anti-lottery cases, the elevator case and the cases involving the question of the con-

spects to the President. In accordance with time-honored custom, the judges and officers of the United States Supreme Court signalized the beginning of a new term of court by an official visit to the President of the United States. They arrived at the White House in carriages about 12:30 o'clock

and were at once ushered into the Blue Parlor, where the President awaited them. He was attended by Attorney-general Mil-ler and Solicitor-general Taft. There being no need of a formal intronction, the ceremonies were confined to a general handshaking all around and a few moments' conversation between the President and each of the justices.

Moses Salomon, of Chicago, who is asso-ciated with Hon. Benjamin Butler, will, tomorrow, file a motion in the United States Supreme Court to advance for hearing the cases of Samuel Fielden vs. The State of Illinois, and Schwab vs. The Warden of the Penitentiary of the State of Illinois. Both Fielden and Schwab are serving sentences in the Joliet (Ill.) penitentiary for connec-tion with the Anarchist conspiracy cases in Chicago some years ago. The case of Fielden comes before the court on a writ of error by the Chief-justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois. The question to be presented in the case will be that the Supreme Court of Illinois violated the constitutional right of Fielden when it refused to amend the record showing that



Justice Horace Gray.

that the court had no power to sentence him in his absence. Consequently, counsel will insist that the judgment and sentence s void. The case of Schwab comes before the court on appeal from the action of Judge Gresham, of the Circuit Court of Illinois, in declining to issue a writ of habeas corpus, asked for by counsel, on the ground that Scwab is confined in the penitentiary on a commutation issued by the Governor of the State, which commutation, counsel will insist, is no authority for the confinement of any one in the penitentiary. The contention will also be raised that the commutation did not specify any peniten-tiary in Illinois in which the prisoner should be confined.

COST OF THE CENSUS. Superintendent Porter Refutes Certain Statements of a New York Newspaper.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, October 12 .- Superintendent Porter to-night made the following statement in reply to the published criticisms about the cost of the eleventh census: "The New York Herald of to-day says, 'It will take four or five years to complete the work.' I expect to finish it all and have it ready for the printer by the close of 1892. The Herald says I have asked Congress to appropriate two or three millions of dollars more and with that can get the work about half done. My last report to the Secretary of the Interior, accessible to all newspapers, asks for \$1,000,000 to complete all the work, including the inquiry relative to mortgage indebtedness, which was an extra inquiry and not included in the original appropriation for the census. This is all that will be necessary." "The Herald says 'the superintendent of

census has 3,000 of the small printing (punching) machines on which he owes \$870,000 and has not paid a cent.' Instead of \$370,000 these machines cost \$15,000, and the Census Office does not owe 1 cent on them. The Herald says: "The superintendent has 120 of the larger machines on which he owes a year and a half rent, which at \$1,000 a year would be \$180,000. making the total indebtedness of the bureau on these machines \$555,000, and neither contract nor vouchers on file the Treasury Department show it.' The total indebtedness of the Census

Office for this purpose, instead of being \$555,000, as shown by the Herald, is not one dollar. Vouchers are paid every month. Such a sum is preposterous; if every machine contracted for was used for an entire year at full rental the total cost could only reach \$76,000 per year. When machines are not used we do not pay for them. These adian government and the Austrian government, and they are paying substantially the same rent for them as the Census Office "The Herald says that the census of 1880

cost \$4,000,000. The appropriations show

that the census of 1880, exclusive of print-

ing, binding and engraving, cost \$4,853,850,

and the printing, binding and engraving, \$1,018,116, making a total of \$5,871,466 as the cost of the census of 1880, including printing, binding and engraving. The Herald says that the census has already cost one-third more than the census of 1880. The appropriation thus far for the census proper, exclusive of printing, binding and engraving, has been \$6,400,000. Of this amount at least \$200,000 has been expended for inquiries required by the present census act which were not required by previous censuses, and about \$300,000 remains unexpended, so, as a matter of fact, the present census, instead of having already cost one-third more than the census of 1880, has cost \$5,900,000, or about \$1,000,000 more than the census of 1880, or 9.26 cents per capita, as against 9.68 in 1880, or a decrease of .32 cent per capita. As the population during this period has increased about 25 per cent. the cost should be made on the same rate. Instead of having cost up to the present time one-third more than the census of 1880 the census of 1890 has cost a trifle less than the total cost of the census of 1880 would have been had the same number of population been enumerated. A continuous progressive enhancement of the capita cost of successive censuses is to be anticipated even if the scope of enumeration is in no degree widened, by reason of the continually expanding detail into which the traditional classes of statisties will invariably be drawn under the ever growing popular demand for local and minute information. The increase from 1870 to 1880 was nearly I cent per capita. Allowing a similar increase for the last decade, the cost of the present census, exciusive of printing, binding and engraving and of the additional inquiries required by Congress and appropriated for separately, should be about \$6,700,000, and I expect to complete the census and have it ready for the printer for less than this sum. Any other statement is false and misleading.

"The Herald says: 'The census appropriation has all been spent,' which is not true. There is to the credit of the several census funds \$885,000, and the accounts of the oftice are all paid to date. The only bills due are such as are in transit or have not been presented. I have sufficient money to continue all the necessary work until such time as Congress may make additional ap-

propriations. The statement that the charge that the superintendent was interested in any way. direct or indirect, in these machines had never been denied, shows the venom of this article. It has been denied to a reporter of the Herald, and is again denied and denounced as a malicious libel and falsehood. Such stories could only emanate from the same sources that are willing to scandalize honest, virtuous and hard-working women who are compelled to earn a pittance in a government office-women, too, with widowed mothers and families of orphans

Parnell's Colleagues Resolve to Continue the Fight of Their Dead Leader.

3 CENTS | ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS, 5 CTS.

Another Appeal to Irishmen That Will Tend to Widen the Breach Between the Factions and Retard the Day of Home Rule.

Efforts to Be Made to Strengthen Their Party, but No Seceder to Be Admitted.

Views of Hon. T. P. O'Connor on the Situation -Mrs. Parnell Seriously Ill-Revolution in Uruguay Quickly Put Down.

ANOTHER MANIFESTO.

Parnell's Parliamentary Colleagues Decide to Keep Alive Their Leader's Quarrel. London, Oct. 12.-Mr. Parnell's parliamentary colleagues have issued the following manifesto:

"Ireland has lost her leader, but her cause remains—the duty to the living and dead to maintain, erect and unsullied, the flag of national independence. You, the people of Ireland, gave into the hands of Mr. Parnell and his parliamentary colleagues the charge of your political interests and the honor and safety of the national cause. You asked us by constitutional means to restore prosperity, peace and means to restore prosperity, peace and freedom to our country, and animated by his spirit, guided by his clear intelligence and firmness of soul, we carried the cause to a point at which the tower of victory could be seen by all men. But in an unfortunate shour a majority of the Irish representatives, at the bidding of an English statesman, broke our ranks, abandoned the flag on independent opposition and ranged themselves as followers and satellites of the British statesman. We refused to become parties to the treason, relying upon the national conviction, and maintained intact the allegiance to the independent National party, in the conviction that the people would justify and support us.

The great leader is dead, but the cause ives on. Relying on your devotion to Irish nationality, we propose to carry on the struggle until the principles for which he lived and died triumph, and the national unity is restored. The parliamentary party is pledged to work for Ireland under the flag of an independent opposition absolutely free from the control of any foreign power or party. This is our resolution. Its realization depends on you. It involves sacrifices and struggles, and we call on you to make them. True to the principle that we are the instruments of the people we have resolved to call a convention of representative Irishmen to discuss in the name of the nation the means whereby to carry out the policy and programme he bequeathed in dying.

M'CARTHYITES NOT WANTED. "To our ranks we shall welcome all honest men who believe that the political affairs of Ireland should be controlled and directed by the representatives of the Irish people alone; but with men who are immediately responsible for the disruption of the National party, who, in obedience to foreign dictation, hounded to death the foremost man of ourrace, we can have no fellowship. In their guidance of Ireland there can be no safety. Between them and the men who stood true to the cause of national independence, Ireland must choose. On the threshold of the tomb of the leader we mourn was defined our duty in these im-

perishable words: "If I am dead and gone to-morrow, the men fighting against English influence in Irish public ife must fight on still. They will still be independent Nationalists, they can still believe in the future of Ireland as a nation and still protest that it was not by taking the orders of an English Minister that Ireland's future could be saved, protected and secure

"Fellow-countrymen, let it be the glory of our race at home and abroad to act up to the spirit of this message. God Save

The manifesto is signed by Messrs. Alexander Blane, of South Armagh; Garrets Michael Byrne, of West Wicklow; William Joseph Corbet, of East Wicklow; Michael Conway, of North Leitrim; Henry Camp bell, of South Fermanagh; James Laurence Carew, of North Kildare: John Joseph Clancey, of North Dublin; James J. Dalton. of West Donegal; James Gubbins Fitzgerald, of South Longford; Edward Harrington, of West Kerry; Timothy Harrington, of the harbor division of Dublin; Henry Harrison, of Middle Tipperary; Luke Patrick Hayden, of South Leitrim; Edmund Leamy, of South Sligo; Joseph Edward Kenny, of South Cork; Thomas R. Maguire, of North Donegal; Richard Lalor, Queens, Leix division; Pierce Maboney, of North Meath; Sir Joseph Neale McKenna, of South Monaghan; J. Nolan, of North Louth; Thomas O'Hanlon, of East Cavan; Patrick O'Brien, of North Monaghan; James J. O'Kelly, of North Roscommon; John O'Connor, South Tipperary; Richard Power, of Water-ford; John E. Redmond, of North Wexford; Edward Shell, of South Meath. The absent members were: William A. McDonald, of Queens, Ossory division; James Leahy, of South Kildare, and Col. J. P. Nolan, of North Galway.

A meeting of the National Club was held at Dublin this evening. The question of the proposed union with the McCarthyites came up for discussion, and after debate resolutions denouncing such union were carried. At a meeting of the subscribers to the fund which was being raised previous to the death of Mr. Parnell, with the papers, it was decided to proceed with their production. A private meeting of the par-liamentary followers of Mr. Parnell was also held at Dublin to-day, at which it was decided to contest the seat for Cork, but to allow the North Kilkenny seat, recently held by Sir John Pope Hennessy, to go by delault.

T. P. O'CONNOR'S VIEWS.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, member of Parliament for the Scotland division of Liverpool, in an interview to-day regarding the situation of Irish parliamentary affairs, said: "The strongest desire of the majority is not to stand between the nation and the restoration of unity. With this object in view, many meetings, including the important convention which was to have been held in Cork, have been postponed. We desire to show our profound respect and grief in the most emphatic manner. Among the political opponents of Mr. Parnell were men whose affection for him personally was as deep and warm as that of those who felt it to be their duty to stand

Concerning the chances of a reunion of the Irish parties Mr. O'Connor said: "This is not the time to discuss this question. It was anticipated from the first that the vehemence of their grief over their lost leader would lead Mr. Parnell's supporters into a state of temper in which reason is blinded by affection. They see in the political epposition to Mr. Parnell jealousy and private hatred. All that has happened has tended to realize this view of the case, but I believe that this stage of unreason will pass away, while sorrow for the loss of Parnell will remain. The decency and order which prevailed at the vast funeral of yesterday, in spite of the terrible appeals made to disorder and passion, are a welcome sign that the Irish people will be ready in due time to consider the political situation calmly, and to again be united in a final struggle for their liberties. There is no difference in political principle. Both factions are convinced that the Irish party should be absolutely independent of all English parties and statesmen, and that no Irish Nationalist can accept place or pay